

## PRESIDENT AT HER FUNERAL

HE FOLLOWS MRS. MCKINLEY'S BODY TO THE GRAVE

And Makes a Little Rear Platform Speech to the Crowd at the Canton Railroad Station—Fairbanks With Him on the Trip to Indianapolis—To-day's Plans.

AKRON, Ohio, May 29.—The most distinguished member of the nation attended the funeral of Mrs. Ida Saxton McKinley in Canton to-day.

Simple as was the funeral ceremony there was much that was impressive, for the woman who lay dead and the men and women gathered around her coffin recalled scenes and incidents that have places in the history of the nation.

The service was held at the McKinley home, a home that has often been pointed out as typical of the best in American life; where William McKinley lived through his best years when not in Washington, and from the porch of which he delivered his famous addresses in his campaigns for the Presidency.

Among those who paid tribute to the memory of Mrs. McKinley were President Roosevelt and Vice-President Fairbanks, four members of the Cabinet, two of whom were also advisers of the late President McKinley; former Attorney-General, now Senator, Knox, former Postmaster-General Gary, Supreme Court Justice and former Secretary of State W. R. Day, Gov. Harris of Ohio, Senator Dink and many other distinguished persons. The present Cabinet members in attendance were Secretary of State Root, Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, Secretary of the Interior Garfield and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

The train bearing President Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet party arrived in Canton at 12:45. Secretary Cortelyou, who came to Canton before Mrs. McKinley's death, met them at the station. The President and party proceeded to the home of Justice Day, where Vice-President Fairbanks had been a guest since yesterday, to await the hour of the funeral, which was at 2 o'clock.

The President joined the procession to the McKinley home, and sat beside the Vice-President and with the members of the Cabinet in the room with the relatives of Mrs. McKinley during the ceremony.

The day was clear and warm and doors and windows in the house were open. The room where the coffin rested and the rooms adjoining were crowded with flowers, which later were taken to the cemetery by wagon loads.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. E. O. Buxton, the present pastor, and the Rev. Dr. Holmes, the former pastor, of the First Methodist Church, where Mr. and Mrs. McKinley worshipped in their lifetime.

A quartet sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Lead, Kindly Light," both favorite hymns of the late President McKinley, and the funeral service of the Methodist Church was read.

In the procession to the cemetery the carriage of President Roosevelt followed that of the relatives. With him rode Vice-President Fairbanks and Secretary Root.

The coffin was placed in a vault in West-lawn Cemetery, where the massive pile of masonry which is to be a monument to the memory of President McKinley is now building. It was a matter of regretful comment to-day that Mrs. McKinley had not lived to see this monument unveiled next September.

The body of Mrs. McKinley was placed beside that of her husband. Immediately after the burial service President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, unaccompanied, entered the vault and stood for a time by the body of President McKinley.

President Roosevelt returned directly to his private car and in about an hour continued his journey toward Indianapolis. Canton's population was out of doors to-day. A great throng occupied every inch near the McKinley home and thousands, many of them from adjoining towns, lined the streets between the house and the cemetery. Many shed tears as the funeral passed and all gave evidence of deep sorrow.

There was an anarchist scare in Canton shortly before the arrival of President Roosevelt. It was rumored that Michael Colgoles, brother of the assassin of President McKinley, had come over from his home in Cleveland, and as the story became generally circulated there was much excitement. The Secret Service men made an investigation and found that Colgoles is in Newcastles, Pa., where he goes on every Memorial Day to put flowers on the grave of his wife. But it was observable that unusual precautions were taken to guard President Roosevelt while he drove from the railroad station to Judge Day's house and from the McKinley residence to the cemetery. A Secret Service man walked at each door of the President's carriage and several mounted policemen rode near.

The need for caution was commented on for the next two men in the Presidential procession were riding with the President. Despite the melancholy crowd which brought President Roosevelt to Canton, and while the crowds were remarkably quiet as a rule, there was a genuine demonstration as Mr. Roosevelt stepped from his car immediately after his arrival in town. Several thousand people were about the railroad station and they gave a shout as the President alighted. Mr. Roosevelt did not seem to think the applause timely, for he did not acknowledge it, but passed with bowed head to the carriage. After his return to the train in the afternoon, however, the President stepped out upon the rear platform of his car and acknowledged the applause of the crowd with a wave of the hand and a hearty: "Good luck to you all. Good luck go with you."

An old soldier standing near cried out: "How are you, comrade? I'd like to shake hands with you."

"And I would like to shake hands with you," said the President, "but I think we had better not begin the handshaking or some of these children will be crowded."

Then, as the applause continued, Mr. Roosevelt spoke briefly, paying a tribute to Mrs. McKinley.

"We have come here to-day," he said, "to attend the funeral of Mrs. McKinley. President McKinley rendered very great services to this nation as a public man, but no greater than he and Mrs. McKinley rendered by a home life which could well be an example to all our nation."

"The essential things after all are the

## A CRITICISM OF ROOSEVELT

EX-JUDGE WALLACE SAYS HE INCITES TO DISCONTENT.

Sees No Hope in Him or in Other Leaders of the Staying Assault on Property in the Cause of Legislation—Speaks His Mind Freely at Dinner of the Bar to Him.

EX-Judge William J. Wallace, who retired recently from the Circuit Court of the United States of his own motion, spoke his mind last night about President Roosevelt at the dinner given in his honor by the bar of the State.

"In none of our political parties, as at present constituted," he said, "does there seem to be any hope of conservative action to stay the frenzied attack which is being made upon the property of the minority. The Republican party, under its present leadership, has entered into a mad race with the leaders of the Democratic party to capture the votes of the discontented, the prejudiced, the unthinking and the fanatical believers in socialistic theories."

"Vastly the greater number of the minority are not the millionaires, but are people of moderate means who find their modest incomes vanishing. There are enough of these to form a party which would hold the balance of power in many States. But until such a party is formed the only refuge from these assaults is in the courts. Even the courts will not find it easy to resist these attacks, because they are made in the name of reform and progress, and of ten, too often, have a real basis of intrinsic justice as a vantage ground."

The bench and bar turned out in force at the Waldorf to do honor to Judge Wallace. There were about 500 present. Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker presided.

Judge Parker called for a toast to President Roosevelt to be "drunk in silence," and the conclusion of his address asked the guests to drink to the health of Judge Wallace.

Judge Wallace was the first speaker and was deeply affected by the greeting extended to him. He spoke for some time in a reminiscent vein and then turned to serious topics. He said:

"As I am no longer a Federal Judge I feel free to express my sentiments about the national judiciary. I think it can be said without exaggeration that the Federal Judiciary as an aggregate has always been and is able, as learned, as conscientious and as efficient a body of judges as ever administered justice, and I make no exception when I compare them with the judiciaries of England."

"It is seriously proposed by a large element in one of our political parties, and the proposition is advocated by its most conspicuous leader—one who is likely to be its candidate for the Presidency at the next national election—to abrogate the life tenure of the Judges of the Circuit and District courts and to abrogate as well the methods of their selection, as learned, as conscientious and as efficient a body of judges as ever administered justice, and I make no exception when I compare them with the judiciaries of England."

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## BERTHA BEILSTEIN SAILS AWAY

Woman Who Escaped Pittsburgh Asylum Writes to Tell All About It.

PITTSBURGH, May 29.—One of the passengers on the steamer Bremen, which yesterday sailed from Hoboken, was Bertha Beilstein, the matronly lunatic, who on September 23 last escaped from Dixmont insane asylum here.

The leader this evening prints a long signed letter from Mrs. Beilstein, mailed just before the boat sailed.

The young woman, who killed her mother here nine years ago and then tried to kill herself, tells how she escaped from Dixmont. She says a physician, an attorney, two business men and four women, all outside the asylum, arranged the escape. Bertha was fond of brown bread, she says, and her friends sent her a loaf each week. In each loaf was a letter telling her what to do.

She was instructed to send out an impression of the keyhole of the door leading to the fire escape, which she did. The key was made and was sent to her in a corner. The rest was easy.

On the night she left Dixmont, she says, she came to Pittsburgh and boarded a fast train for Philadelphia. Her friends had given her \$30 and had advised her to change her name to Ada Barker.

In Philadelphia she got work as a house servant and later got a place at the Pennsylvania Institute for Feeble Minded Children at Elwyn. Subsequently she went to Orange and to other New Jersey towns. Closing the letter she says:

"One of the men who were interested in me has furnished me with funds to leave this country and go to England. I am going to England, good-by."

THE CAROLINES DEVASTATED.  
270 Known to Be Killed; Probably Many More—Typhoon Swept Islands.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 29.—Two hundred and seventy persons are known to have been killed, and the loss of life is said to include many more in the disastrous typhoon in the Caroline Islands recently reported by cable from Sydney, Australia. Further advices have been received here in the mails from the Orient showing that in some instances persons clung to the tops of trees for days before being rescued. The property loss is high.

The typhoon passed over the group on March 28 and hundreds of persons were killed by the waves. The typhoon extended as far west as Guam.

At the Manila observatory on March 30 the typhoon was registered as being northeast of Yap, in the Western Carolines. On March 31 it was found to be north of Yap, indicating a dangerous situation in the southern part of the Carolines and the Philippines.

The island of Ulie was entirely destroyed, and the waves which passed over it killed 200 people. Heavy loss of life was reported from other islands. Some were entirely covered and natives were rescued days after, clinging to the tops of the coconut trees.

On Wilson Island twenty persons were killed, and on Sirol or Phillips Island, which lies between Yap and Ulie, fifty persons perished.

The majority of the islands were devastated.

WIFE ACCUSES TRIGGS.  
Asks Divorce Because of Alleged Escapades With Strange Women.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Oscar Lovell Triggs, instructor in literature and professor at the University of Chicago for twelve years, has been sued for divorce by Laura Sterrett Triggs.

The defendant is accused of many escapades with women strange to Mrs. Triggs. Mrs. Triggs says she was married to the defendant January 6, 1899, at Knoxville, Tenn., her birthplace. Her maiden name was Laura Sterrett McAdoo.

The occasions when the defendant is accused of having been indiscreet are set forth in the bill as follows:

February 15, 1905, with a woman unknown to Mrs. Triggs; February 22, 1905, with a woman unknown to Mrs. Triggs; January, 1906, numerous times with strange women; February, 1906, numerous times with strange women; March, 1906, numerous times with strange women; April, 1906, numerous times with strange women; May, 1906, numerous times with strange women.

Mrs. Triggs avers that she does not know the identity of any of the women.

BRIDEGROOM TARIETH.  
Woman in White Weeps on the Cunard Pier, but Seen Rejoices.

A handsome young woman all in white was among the first of the cabin passengers who came down the gangplank of the Cunard steamer, when she alighted yesterday morning. On the pier the young woman looked up and down and very apparently did not see the person she expected. He should have been there because he had written her a letter that he would be, and she had never been in America before and was feeling very lonesome and much disappointed.

She stood it for half an hour and then she sat down on her trunk on the pier and had a good long cry. Naturally a crowd gathered around her, and she was anxious to know who had died. Then she guilelessly opened her heart, which seemed to be much larger than the average, and told him all about it.

She was, but is not now, Miss Elsie E. Vaughan-Morris, and she was awaiting for John Thornthwaite Rigg, an English engineer. They had been engaged nearly three years in England. The engineer was to marry her before he came to America, about a year ago, and got a paying job in Toronto. The girl's father said that before he would consent to the wedding the young man must show that he was competent to support a wife. Straightway the engineer came here and began to prosper.

At that point in the young woman's story the engineer himself came running down the pier. The young woman jumped up from the trunk and she and the engineer had each other up half a minute so that the fond embrace ever seen on Dock Department property. Rigg apologized for not being at the foot of the gangplank at the "psychological moment." He had got wrong information about the time the ship would dock and had supposed that he would have to wait an hour or more.

Then they went up to the Little Church Around the Corner and were married. The lady had expected it, and that is why she wore her pretty white dress.

Senator Hale Undergoes an Operation.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—Senator Hale of Maine was operated upon to-day at the Johns Hopkins Hospital for kidney trouble. The operation was a delicate one, but it was said this evening that the Senator had rallied nicely and that he will get well.

Barnett's Extract of Vanilla in purity and strength greatly superior.

DEWEY'S PURE GRAPE JUICE. Made from the purest grapes. Arrived: St. Colorado, Galveston, May 23.

H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 139 Fulton St., New York.

## JAPAN MAY ASK INDEMNITY

SAN FRANCISCO ATTACKS SUBJECT OF A NEW PROTEST.

Consul Matsuikura Says Assault on Restaurants Was an Expression of Race Prejudice and on His Advice Strong Representations Have Been Made.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Japanese Consul Matsuikura to-day talked for the first time about the recent attacks on the Japanese restaurants.

He declares the attacks are an exhibition of race prejudice and he intimates that the Japanese Government has made strong representations on the subject of these attacks at his request and on his advice through diplomatic channels at Washington.

It is considered as almost certain that the Japanese Government will ask for indemnity to repay the losses local Japanese have suffered as the result of violence. In such a case the State of California, primarily, and the city of San Francisco, later, would be responsible for the indemnity if granted.

The statement of the Japanese Consul is as follows:

"In the first place, Japanese residents of San Francisco recognize the fact that present conditions in this city make it very difficult for the authorities to extend full protection."

"They understand that the strike on the street railroads puts a heavy tax upon the police force and that it is impossible to guard all places at all times against the lawless elements of the community."

"They are fully convinced, however, that such of the violence to which they have been subjected is due to racial prejudice, and that attempts which are being made in certain quarters to have it appear that the trouble is confined to quarrels between laboring men, incidentally involving Japanese, are without foundation."

"In support of this view they direct attention to the fact that Japanese restaurants have been systematically annoyed and unjustly attacked. Hardly a day goes by in the territory south of Market street that some threatening demonstration is not made by roughs and hoodlums against Japanese places of business in that quarter."

"On May 20 the Lion restaurant, at 134 Eighth street, was threatened and several patrons assaulted."

"On the same evening the Horseshoe restaurant at 1213 Folsom street was completely wrecked and the Folsom street bath house, at 1219, was attacked and its front windows broken in."

"On May 21 the Lion restaurant was again besieged by a mob and its patrons assaulted."

"On May 22, 23 and 24 the threatening demonstrations against the Lion restaurant were repeated."

"On May 22 the California restaurant at 17 Howard street was the scene of a demonstration."

"On May 24 and 25 the White Star restaurant at 598 Third street was threatened."

"The uniformity of these expressions of hostility to Japanese enterprises precludes the idea that they are accidents or the results of chance rows between white laboring men. They are entirely distinct in character from the acts of violence growing against white places where property and labor are at war. They are clearly expressions of race prejudice, to which people of no other nationality are at present subjected."

"The Japanese residents of San Francisco further insist that no provocation has been given, or is being given, for these outrages."

"They are peacefully engaged in lawful occupations, the right to which is guaranteed to them by treaty stipulations. They believe they are fully justified in protesting against acts which place their property in jeopardy and their lives in peril, and they denounce as unjust such public criticisms as attribute their complaints to mere 'cockiness' and caprice."

"They simply desire that the true facts of these assaults should be placed before the American people, believing implicitly in the fairness and sense of justice of that tribunal."

"In the meantime they sincerely regret the necessity for calling the special police protection, but believe it wiser to make that demand now rather than to wait until some overt action of the mob, element shall precipitate more serious trouble and possibly bloodshed."

No further proceedings were taken to-day by United States District Attorney Devlin or United States Marshal Elliott, and no witnesses were examined. Mr. Devlin will welcome any information that can be given him by any one who witnessed the riot.

QUEEN MAUD IN A SMASHUP.  
Was Driving to Versailles With Mme. Fallières—Carriage Hit Bridge Parapet.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.  
PARIS, May 29.—The visit of King Haakon and Queen Maud of Norway to Versailles to-day was marred by an accident that might have had serious results.

The party had reached the hamlet where Marie Antoinette played at living the simple life. The two carriages in which they were riding, one containing King Haakon and President Fallières, the other followed, occupied by Queen Maud and Mme. Fallières, had to pass over a little bridge spanning a streamlet. The first carriage passed over safely, but as the second was about to make a rectangular turn from the road on to the bridge it turned too short and the right front wheel hit the end of the bridge.

The two front horses attached to the carriage took the turn correctly, but one of the rear horses was squeezed between the hand rail of the bridge and the carriage pole. He reared and fell over the low bridge wall into the water, dragging the other wheeler after him, and the two dragged one of the leaders.

One postilion went into the stream with the horses and had his thigh broken. One of the horses was drowned. Madame Fallières retained her presence of mind and assisted Queen Maud to descend from the carriage. President Fallières and King Haakon hurried back, and finding their wives unhurt, resumed their trip and finished the day's programme.

Laten Maritime Intelligence. Arrived: St. Colorado, Galveston, May 23.

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## NAVY'S FASTEST SHIP LAUNCHED

"Prettiest Girl in Alabama" Christens the Scout Cruiser Birmingham.

QUINCY, Mass., May 29.—The United States scout cruiser Birmingham, designed to be the fastest ship in the navy, was launched to-day at the Fore River Works by Miss Mary Campbell of Birmingham, Ala., who was designated by Mayor Wood of that city as the prettiest girl in Alabama.

There was a large gathering of prominent citizens of Birmingham, for which the boat was named, and many officers of the United States, the Japanese and the Danish navies.

MRS. ROOSEVELT AT HOME.  
Reached Oyster Bay With Miss Ethel and Archie on the Gunboat Yankton.

OSTERVILLE, L. I., May 29.—Mrs. Roosevelt arrived at her home here this evening. She was accompanied by Miss Ethel and Archie. The gunboat Yankton, on which the trip was made from Jersey City, dropped anchor off Sagamore Hill about 7 o'clock and the party was taken in a launch to the W. Emory Roosevelt dock, where a carriage was waiting to take them to Sagamore Hill.

In the absence of the family the President's house has been in the hands of decorators and painters and has been renovated throughout. The grounds have been put in perfect order.

"CALLED BACK": A ROMANCE.  
The Douglas Robinson Case Back Because They Wanted To.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of President Roosevelt, accompanied by her husband and their daughter, Miss Corinne, arrived yesterday from Liverpool aboard the Cunard Coronia. Mr. Robinson said that the report that he had been "called back" because of threatened diplomatic and social complications in England, was absurd. All the courtesies, many and delightful, extended to him and his wife, he realized were due to the fact that she was the sister of the President. He had engaged passage by the Coronia long ago.

TO BOOST PRICE OF BREAD.  
Four Up From \$4.50 to \$5 a Barrel. With No Rise in Real Wheat.

CHICAGO, May 29.—A smaller loaf or a cent advance seems to be the next jar for the harassed housekeeper, judging from the way millers are boosting the price of flour, which has climbed from \$4.50 to \$5 a barrel in about thirty days.

"It is due to the advance in the price of wheat," said a representative of the Pillsbury-Washburn company.